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A Weekly

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THE CURTAIN RAISED ON WALL STREET'S UNDERWORLD

By Charles A. Collman

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Vol. III. No. 5

The Fatherland

FAIR PLAY *for* GERMANY *and* AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

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WHY THE MONEY TRUST WANTS WAR

III.—THE CURTAIN RAISED ON WALL STREET'S UNDERWORLD

How the War Plants of Big Business Promise to Bring the Curse of Militarism Upon Our Country

By Charles A. Collman

IT was high noon in Wall Street on August the eleventh, of the Christian year nineteen hundred and fifteen. The Sub-Treasury stretched its gloomy length along the east side of Nassau Street, all the way from Pine to Wall. But at this hour the financial district wears its cheeriest smile.

Little typists strolled along, arm in arm, chatting and flirting; messenger boys whistled; brokers' clerks, accountants, bank runners, bond men, all the rout that makes up the workers of the Street, were pouring from their haunts into the thoroughfares of the money market.

Then a change flashed over the scene. There was a rush of many feet westward along Wall Street. A body of mounted police, with stern faces, pistols in their holsters, galloped up.

From around the Wall Street corner there came slowly up Nassau Street a long parade of motor trucks, its mounted guards on either side. The crowds that quickly gathered, looked on these guards who had driven them from the eastern sidewalk, with curious and sombre faces. They seemed to view a funeral cortège. And, indeed, something in our public life, something that was very dear to us, was buried there that day.

There were twenty-five trucks. The rear end of each was closed with a thick steel wiring. From behind each of these gratings one could distinguish the grim forms and faces of four men, with rifles and automatic pistols in their hands.

It was in this wise that King George of England sent to J. Pierpont Morgan, his accredited agent, the gold in payment for bayonets and shrapnel.

And as I stood there on the sidewalk the blood welled to my face and rage surged through my heart.

For I asked myself, whom do armed men threaten on the open street? At whom do they aim those loaded rifles?

Brothers, they were meant for you and me.

It was the defiance of Morgan and his Money Trust to the silent wrath of honest men. He said: "Bow to my will, or I shall shoot you down." The pleasing masks these bankers wear had dropped, and there were revealed the hideous males, the primal brutes, cowering over the gold they had earned by the mangling of human flesh, gnashing their tusks in rage at the people whose sympathies they had thwarted, whose ideals they had crushed, by the shameful trade in war munitions.

To those who dwell in the vast stretches of our country that spread far west of the Hudson River, the doings of Wall Street are an unsolved mystery. They suspect and fear. They do not know.

Wall Street's Underworld

I shall draw back a corner of this mysterious curtain and disclose the workings of Wall Street's underworld. You shall read here something incredible, unbelievable,—of men who have duped, deceived, dishonored you, and are now bent on plundering you on a scale vaster than has ever before been attempted in the history of our time.

Colonel Robert M. Thompson, a high-minded American patriot, inaugurated on June 6th the organization of the Navy League of the United States. He advocated an immediate issue by the government of $500,000,000, to be devoted to the construction of a greater army and navy. He then invited a large number of citizens, supposedly imbued with similarly patriotic sentiments, to attend a luncheon and conference on this important subject.

But hold, one moment, Colonel. Why, when you issued those invitations, did you not address them to public-spirited and disinterested men, who have the peace and welfare of our country at heart? Why, on the contrary, did you invite the members of J. P. Morgan & Co., official agents of the British government in the purchase of war munitions, and financial backers of the Steel Trust, whose products are being turned into bayonets and shrapnel for the Allies? Why did you invite to your patriotic luncheon the directors of companies making millions in the manufacture of war material, and bankers who make further millions from such concerns by selling their securities and acting as their transfer agents?

Why, when you purposed to spend $500,000,000 of the public money, without consulting the people who earn it, did you confer with the members of Wall Street's Money Trust, into whose pockets those $500,000,000 would flow?

Here are some of the gentlemen to whom that ardent patriot, Colonel Thompson, addressed himself:

- J. Pierpont Morgan
- Thomas W. Lamont
- William H. Porter
- Henry P. Davison
- Charles Steele
- Paul D. Cravath
- Elbert H. Gary
- Harry Payne Whitney
- Seward Prosser
- S. H. P. Pell
- Cornelius Vanderbilt
- Ogden L. Mills
- Frederic R. Coudert
- Francis L. Hine
- Edmund C. Converse
- Daniel G. Reid
- Percy Rockefeller
- Frank A. Vanderlip
- L. L. Clarke

The luncheon was held. The innocent Colonel, addressing his distinguished and "disinterested" guests, broached his pet plan of distributing $500,000,000 of American money to America's armament manufacturers. To his gratification, the issue was "enthusiastically advocated," as promptly recorded in the Money Trust's organ, the New York *Times*.

Now let us analyze some of the activities of this assemblage of American patriots:

Messrs. Morgan, Lamont, Porter, Davison, and Steele are members of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., agents of the British, French, and Russian governments for the purchase of war material, and interested in huge corporations making huger profits from the manufacture of war supplies.

The Wall Street *Journal* on May 6th said that "the United States Steel Corporation has been getting and will get orders for steel from concerns in this country, which have taken orders for shrapnel and other war munitions." And it added on August 3d that "the United States Steel Corporation has obtained a Russian rail

order amounting to $25,000,000." Now Messrs. Morgan, Gary and Converse are members of the Steel Trust board.

The Wall Street *Journal* added that "the Lackawanna Steel Company has been helped in war orders to the extent of $7,000,000 for rails and steel." Two of the invited patriots, Messrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Ogden L. Mills are directors of this company.

The Wall Street *Journal* further related on May 4th: "The President of the National Surety Company estimates that $1,500,000,000 *in war material has been contracted for. The estimate is based on the applications for surety bonds which his company has received.*" Strange to relate, we find among the directors of the National Surety Company the name of Mr. Frederic R. Coudert who, in the public prints, so bitterly denounces Germany every time a delicate diplomatic crisis occurs between that country and our own. Surely, Mr. Coudert does not desire to see this country go to war on behalf of his beloved France, that the National may underwrite more surety bonds?

The Colonel Unmasked

Again we find that on May 4th the Wall Street *Journal* informs the Street that "the International Nickel Company is enjoying an improvement in its business because of the increase in the consumption of nickel brought about by the war." And what do we find here? Oh, shame to tell it! Oh, Colonel, Colonel, is it thus you dupe your countrymen? *Colonel Robert M. Thompson is chairman of the board of the International Nickel Company,* and among the directors are Messrs. Edmund C. Converse, S. H. P. Pell, and Seward Prosser.

The Wall Street *Journal* further chronicles that "the American Locomotive Company's order for shrapnel amounts to approximately $65,000,000," which must be of specific interest to Mr. L. L. Clarke, one of the directors.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing is one of the deadliest of the "war stocks" on the Stock Exchange, and Mr. Paul D. Cravath is a member of its board.

Another "war stock" is General Electric, one of whose directing geniuses is Mr. Charles Steele, of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company is transfer agent for the General Electric Company, and on the trust company board we locate Messrs. Percy Rockefeller and Frank A. Vanderlip.

The Guaranty Trust Company is the transfer agent for the Westinghouse, American Car & Foundry, Atlas Powder Company, Hercules Powder Company, and other war munitions concerns. Messrs. Daniel G. Reid, Harry Payne Whitney, and Thomas W. Lamont are its directors.

The Bankers Trust Company is transfer agent for the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and among the directors of this concern are Messrs. Reid, Hine, Davison, and Converse.

So there, all the disinterested patriots are accounted for, yea, even the founder of the Navy League.

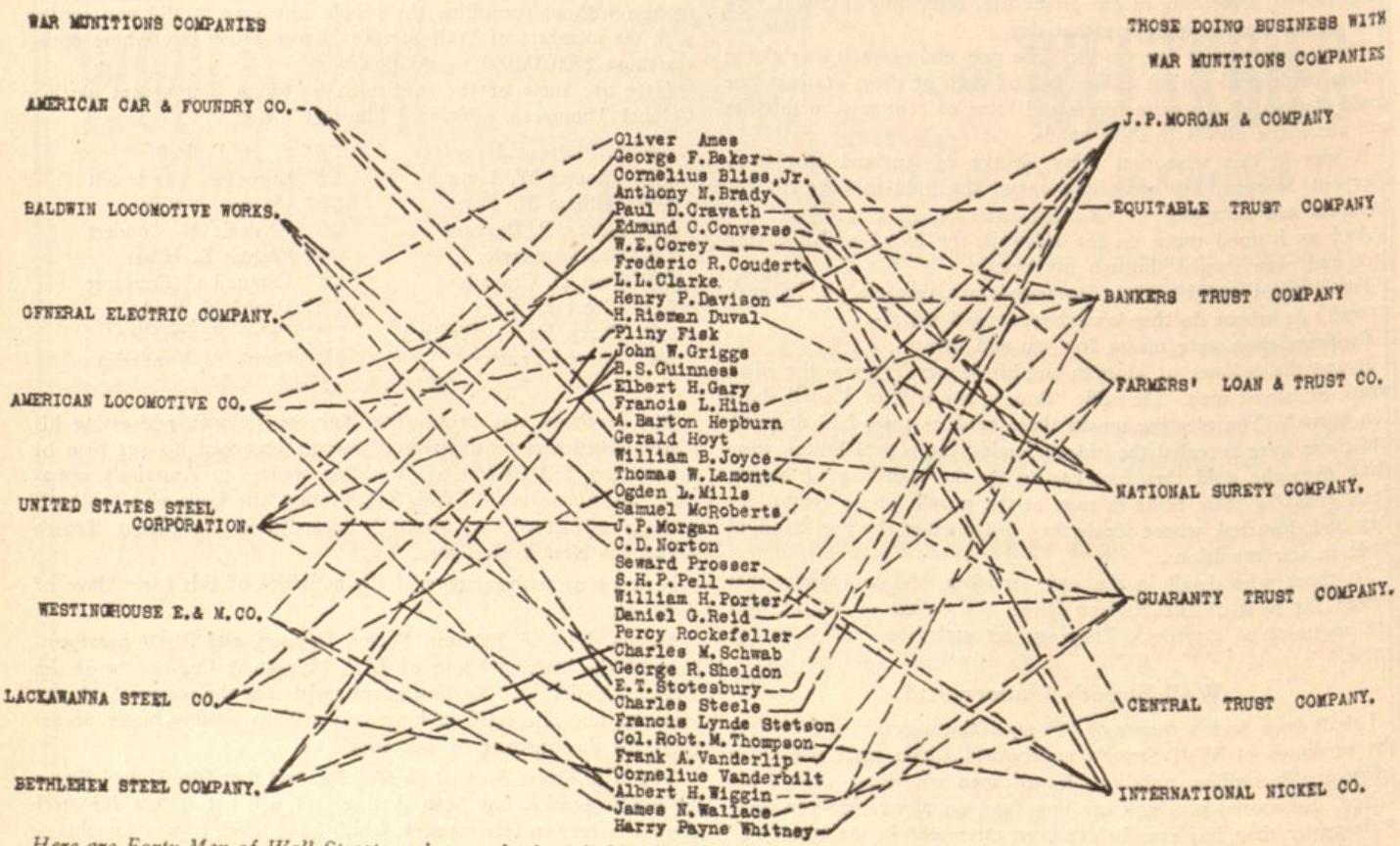
Why then, I ask, should not Colonel Thompson's scheme to spend $500,000,000 of government money have been "enthusiastically advocated" by gentlemen so closely affiliated with the war munitions factories? Why should they not have leaned back in their chairs at the obliging Colonel's luncheon, clinked their glasses and cheered, laughing in their sleeves over the jest they were having at the expense of their simple-minded countrymen, while they slapped their capacious pockets in the hope of soon secreting there the $500,000,000 to be spent on armament.

For, you see, the war in Europe some time will be ended, and the Money Trust's war munitions plants must not be idle. No, it is the duty of Wall Street patriots to organize Navy Leagues and National Security Leagues and the like, that the government may be urged by the great patriotic clamor to spend vast sums on war material.

WALL STREET'S SPIDERS' WEB

Showing

WHY THE MONEY TRUST BACKS THE ALLIES.



Here are Forty Men of Wall Street, each one of whom is identified with war munition companies, or with banks, bonding companies, or transfer or fiscal agents for such concerns.

Colonel, I have a further word to say to you. You are a personal friend, I believe, of Mr. James Gordon Bennett,* owner of the *Herald*, who, I see, subscribed several thousand dollars to your singular scheme. Mr. Bennett is an expatriate, who is cabling frantically to this side of the water that the United States must join the war to rescue his adopted country, France.

Colonel, if the people of this country wish to have a larger army and navy, they will not consult the chairman of the International Nickel Company, nor Bennett, the Franco-American, nor your friends, the makers of shrapnel. Their representatives in Congress will attend to that. And the government will build its own armament plants. It will not buy the idle ones of the Money Trust when the war has ended.

So much for the Navy League.

Still Drawing Back the Curtain

Let me draw back this mysterious curtain further and disclose to view the great spider's web that has been spun in Wall Street:

On the first chart you may see a list of names of forty Wall Street men, who are identified with the war munitions concerns, or with companies that profit from their work, or with banking houses engaged in contraband traffic, or with bonding concerns that insure the war contracts, or with banks and trust companies that act as fiscal or transfer agents for the munitions companies.

Now Wall Street financiers are far-sighted men. From the very nature of their business they look ahead, yes, ever far ahead. These men, presiding at their board meetings, are authorizing vast extensions to their armament plants. What do they mean to do with these great new plants after Europe's war is over?

Let us look into this phase of the question for a moment.

* They are cronies. Both have broken their country's laws. James Gordon Bennett was fined $30,000 in the Federal Court for sending obscene matter through the mails. Colonel Robert M. Thompson was fined $4,000 by Judge Holt in the Federal Court, August 4, 1910, for violating the Sherman Law in cornering cotton.

"Bridgeport is making such strides in the manufacture of arms and munitions and war machinery, that predictions are freely heard on all sides that it will grow to a city of half a million population within the next few years. In the transformation of Bridgeport into the American Essen, the Remington Company and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company began to branch out and put up great buildings that dwarf those used in the past."—(Sunday newspaper.)

June 18th.—Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, will build the third factory for the manufacture of shrapnel. August 22d.—Following the recent trip here of Charles M. Schwab, with British and Russian army officers, it is announced that the Bethlehem Steel Company will build a large factory near its shell proving ground at Cape May Point, for the making of powder and shells.

August 12th.—The Dupont Powder Company has begun the work of staking out the buildings on the fourth addition to the Dupont plant at Carney's Point. The addition will be larger than any of the other three plants now in operation. When the war began, the company had only one plant, the others having been added in quick time as orders increased. August 20th.—The Dupont Company is to distribute $58,000,000 in new stock in a new corporation.

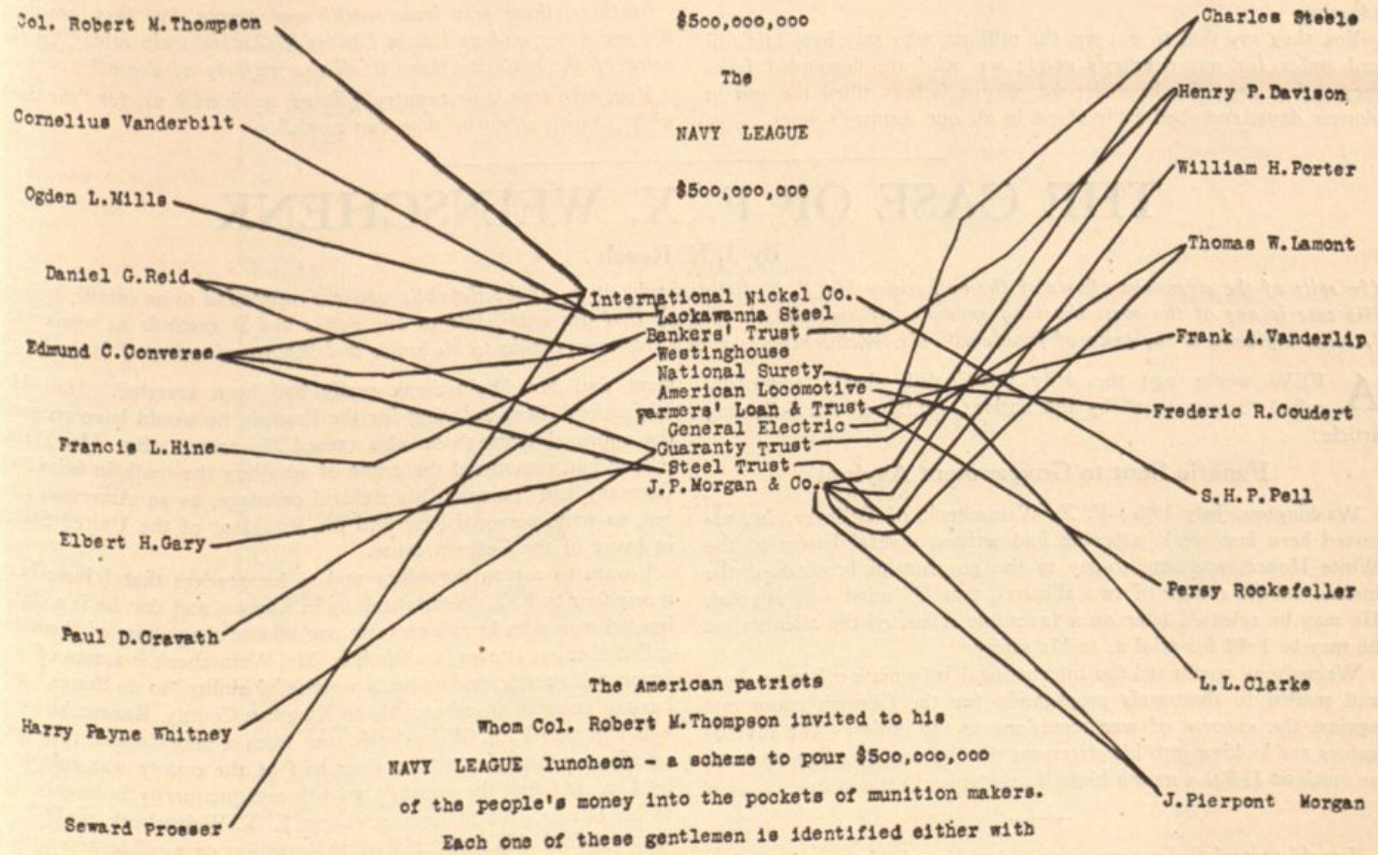
August 11th.—The plant of the Smith & Wallace Company, manufacturers of electrical supplies, has been leased to an association of New York financiers and will immediately be converted into a war munitions factory.

August 11th.—The Bethlehem Steel Company has purchased the modern plant of the Detrick & Harvey Machine Company. The manufacture of munitions of war will be begun as soon as possible.

May 29th.—The Atlas Powder Company has secured control of various powder mills on the Pacific coast. Stockholders of the company have authorized $5,500,000 6% cumulative preferred stock for necessary financing.

Here is a faint conception of the tremendous new enterprises of the Money Trust. Now I shall quote the Wall Street *Journal* of July 19th:

THE MONEY TRUST'S NAVY LEAGUE



"Will the demand for war material outlast the conflict? Will the great industry that has been established in so short a time end with the war? It is noticeable that those concerns that are erecting plant extensions or new plants to take care of the war business, *are not providing temporary and inexpensive structures. They are building modern and permanent structures of brick or concrete and steel.*

More Wars to Come

"If the war continues or *is followed by others, the munition makers would be in a position to reap enormous profits as a result of having the plants ready.*"

Yes, our far-sighted financiers will see to it that this war "is followed by others." And they will "reap enormous profits."

But who, at the dictum of the Money Trust, will toil to pay for those untold millions to be spent by our country on armament for the upkeep of the new war plants? Who, at the dictum of the Money Trust, must shed their blood in the wars that are "followed by others"?

Brothers, you and I.

Yes, my thoughtless brothers, and then we, too, shall echo the bitter groans we have heard emitted by despairing millions, staggering under the military burdens of Europe's monarchies.

And now are we to be the dupes of Wall Street "patriots"?

If we investigate the patriotism of the members of the Money Trust we shall find it to be thin-skinned, indeed. Their ambition is to amass great fortunes, and then to seek their homes abroad. They choose new homes in France and England for reasons such as to escape unpleasant public inquiries, or that they may lead lives that would not be approved by their fellow countrymen.

I refer to expatriates such as James Stillman, one-time president of the National City Bank; James Hazen Hyde, of insurance scandal fame; William E. Corey, of the Steel Trust, and James Gordon Bennett, of unsavory name. I refer to men like Henry James, who renounced his country; to men like Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and Sir William C. van Horne, who sold their American birthright for a foreign title.

But when the day of trouble comes, such fine gentry troop back home, as these have done. And then they read us a lesson in patriotism, and tell us that we must fight for the countries of their adoption.

Yes, they say that to us; we, the millions who stay here and toil and suffer for our country's good; we, who are descended from races other than the English; we, whose fathers tilled the soil in pioneer days, and shed their blood in all our country's wars.

They tell us that we must fight for England, these expatriates, these lip-patriots, their pockets fat with British gold—we must fight for England, the hereditary enemy of our land, for her against whom our fathers fought, for England, our worst enemy to-day.

"If I am asked what I mean by a 'reasonably possible enemy,' I reply—any power except Great Britain."—Former Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte, at a meeting of the National Security League in Carnegie Hall on June 15th.

I say to you, you Forty Gentlemen of Wall Street's Spider's Web: Gentlemen, many of you were born of gentle blood. Most of you have all the money you require.

Gentlemen, you are standing with foreigners against your own countrymen. You are defying the sentiments of millions; you are outraging their highest and holiest beliefs.

I ask you to arise in your board meetings and protest against this bloody trade. I ask you to help us with your great influence to check this fury-mad pro-British crew that seeks to hurl our country into a foreign war in which it has no share.

If men of your type remain quiescent in this hour of danger, then our country has sunk to a low pass indeed. Thousands of years ago men, such as we, founded republics very much like ours, in Greece and Rome. But they succumbed to plutocrats.

Gentlemen, are there those among you who have courage and no fear?

Some among you I know well. I can see them lean back and sneer: "Oh, I don't care what is published about me in THE FATHERLAND. THE FATHERLAND is bought with German gold," and then they laugh and wink and jingle in their pockets their British gold made in a shameful trade.

Do you know why this is published in THE FATHERLAND? I shall tell you. I can point out among you and your Wall Street friends the names of men who are part owners of the great New York dailies, who finance them, and dominate them with their advertising. Small wonder that the Money Trust has poisoned the public mind with the tainted syndicate news services sent broadcast throughout our country.

The New York newspapers know that what I write about the Money Trust is true, but they do not dare to print the truth. And that is why it is printed in THE FATHERLAND.

Brothers, these men have wealth and power, but they are few. We are many, and as Edwin Lawrence Godkin truly said: "In the voice of the majority there is all the majesty of doom."

You, who love your country, join us, work with us, for "the dark night cometh when no man can work."

THE CASE OF F. X. WEINSCHENK

By J. X. Resch

(In spite of the strenuous efforts of the authorities Mr. F. X. Weinschenk, citizen of the Republic, was not railroaded to an insane asylum. His case is one of the most shocking examples of bureaucratic tyranny that has ever come to our notice and it reminds us again that "eternal vigilance is the price of freedom." Mr. Weinschenk is now a free man, thanks to his brains and the Americanism of his judges.)

A FEW weeks ago the daily pro-English sheets, commonly called "newspapers" by the natives, contained the following article:

Fanatic Sent to Government Asylum

Washington, July 19th.—F. X. Weinschenk, of Bellevue, Ia., arrested here last week, after he had written several letters to the White House, was sent to-day to the government hospital of the insane, on the report of two alienists, that his mind was affected. He may be released later on a favorable report of the alienists, or he may be held for trial as to his sanity.

Weinschenk conducted the International Information Bureau here and mailed to thousands propaganda for the German cause and against the exports of war munitions to the Allies. The investigators are looking into his statement that he was spending as much as $1,000 a month himself and had no associates.

I could scarcely believe my senses when I read this item, but, when I saw the same article printed in another yellow sheet on the same day, I began to think that there might be some truth in the statement that Mr. Weinschenk really had been arrested. Had Mr. Weinschenk been agitating for the English, he would have received the approval from those who caused his arrest. But Mr. Weinschenk had committed the crime of speaking the truth in behalf of Germany and for using his rightful privilege, as an American citizen, to write personal letters to the President of the United States in favor of the German cause.

I want to say to the editor and to his readers that I have been a neighbor to F. X. Weinschenk up in Kansas, and that he is a clear-headed man who knows more in one minute than some of these so-called alienists known in a lifetime. Mr. Weinschenk is a man of ambition and energy, and he has a wonderful ability "to do things," and has not an equal anywhere. Go to Kingman County, Kansas, and you will find that F. X. Weinschenk rose from a poor farmer to a man of affluence and power, that over half of the county was colonized by him, and that the county's growth and prosperity is largely due to his efforts. No other man except F. X. Weinschenk could have accomplished this wonderful transformation of a wilderness into a veritable garden of flowers and golden wheat fields where churches and schools and prosperous communities sprang into existence as if by magic.

ENGLAND'S INTERFERENCE WITH OUR TRADE

Upward of 2,000 American Cargoes, Involving Millions of Dollars, Held Up or Confiscated

DO you know that upward of 2,000 vessels containing American-owned cargoes have been seized by the British government, and that at least 100 cargoes are held up at this time? You have not heard of any ultimatum from Washington demanding that these vessels be released without a moment's delay. You have only heard of ultimatums to Germany. Thousands of American citizens, whose all is invested in these cargoes held by England, are being slowly driven into a state of bankruptcy; but it is of more importance, in the eyes of the administration, to go to war with Germany for one American life sacrificed aboard a British transport where no Americans have any business, than to save from bankruptcy thousands of American citizens whose fate is hopelessly in the hands of the Washington authorities. England knows that the Money Trust, and politicians like Root, Choate, Lodge and Roosevelt, together with a corrupt press, are in league to aid England in destroying Germany, and it laughs at our comic opera diplomacy in dealing with her piratical policy toward our commerce, knowing that it is only put forward to hoodwink the ignorant. At this writing, after upward of four months' delay the English government has not yet answered our note of March 30th, in which we protested against the treatment of American ships and cargoes. The London *Gazette*, the official organ of the British government, prints a list of ships containing American-owned goods whose cargoes, in whole or in part, have been detained by Great Britain since the beginning of the war, August 1, 1914, to about March 1, 1915:

At London—

Agapenor
Anglo-Mexican
Brooklet
Cape Corso
Durham Castle
Eastern Coast
Galeka
Gravina
Helenus
Import
Indrabarah
Khyber
La Blanca
Machaen
Maryland
Moldavia
Myazaki Maru
Nellore
Nevasa
Orthia
Petridge
Phemius
Rotorua
Roumanian
Saxon
Soldier Prince
Stephania
Stork
Tanagra
Tranquebar
Worcestershire
Antinoe
Australind
Bintang
Celtic King
City of Karachi
Clan Mackintosh
Cluny Castle
Denbighshire
Derbyshire
Feliciana
Gisella Groedel
Grantully Castle
Henzada
Irrawaddy
Izrada
Kalomo
Kenawhan
Kildonan Castle
Kitano Maru
Maasland
Malda
Manningtry
Marathon
Clan Cameron
Clan Mactavish
Fairhaven
India
Nagoya
Nias
Orama
Orsova
Riouw
Salybia
Toscello
Turakina
Umtata
Antilochus
Arzila
Ashburton
Clan Macintyre
Clan Urquhart
Clintonia
Erich Lindol
Eumaeus
Itaba
Ivo Maru
Oranje
Potsdam
Ptarmigan
Rosetta
Amsteldijk
Clan Davidson
Corfu
Cufic
Egypt
Ino Maru
Ixion
Rembrandt
Basque
Kenuta
Poona
Marmora
Medina
Mitiana
Mongolia
Mount Temple
Neuralia
Novara
Otranto
Polnay
Port Macquarie
Ridley
Scotian
Vedra
Vera
Waiwera
Walmer Castle
Warwickshire
Alnwick Castle
Atreus
Celebes
Redstart
Syria
Teenkai
Antigone
Danube
Erato
Kalomo
Perseus
Serasia
Amatonga
City of Madras
Danube
Glenlochy
Llandovery Castle
Sarpedon
Vondel
Agamemnon
Chauteaubriand
Oruba
Parchim
Lycaon
Nile
Albistan
Sicilian
Den of Ruthven
Linaria
Manhattan
Mombassa
Terel
Boerce
Arabia
Banka
Chantala
Clan Sutherland
Culna
Lusitania
Raven
Sommelsdijk
Batavier II.
Batavier III.
Batavier IV.
Christiansund
Magne
N. J. Fiord

At Liverpool—

Caria
Chama
Clan MacKinnon
Dalecrest
Egwanga
Greenland
Hartside
Keeman
Kumeric
Lusitania
Orteric
Trojan
Abonema
Andalusian
Atahualpa
Avon
Borderland
Spencer
Tamele
Cherbury
Hitachi Maru
Junin
Ningchow
Ville de Paris
Yangtsze
Virginia
Astyanax
Falernian
Flamenco
Glaucus
Lancashire Coast
Lord Erne
Orduna
Pavia
Galavale
Konigen der Nederlanden
Kwango
Pak Ling
Poland
Rindjani
Brescia
City of Cambridge
Elele
Kittiwake
Oronsa
Veria
Lincairn
Maronian
Orissa
Aburi
Clan Grant
Degama
Fluent
Gunwell
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Iran
Jabiru
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Memnon
Nigeria
Orita
Palma
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Romanby
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Sokoto
Towergate
Warrior
Anselm
Asturian
Brescia
Egba
Elisabethville
Orcoma
Flaminian
Mardinian
Moeris
Onitsha
Addah
Bornu
Bulgarian
Carnarvonshire
Cheyebassa
Corcovado
Deli
Eden Hall
Alcantara
Bassam
Matiana
Rhineland
Scindia
Tourmaline
Trent
Tydeus
Niad
Profesosr
Wooldston
Ardgarroch
Meigansen
Esneh
Amazon
Fabian
Akabo
Akassa
Benue
Raun

At Ardrossan—

Jeanne
Vera
Albania
Salerno
Cometa

At Avonmouth—

Artemis

At Barrow—

Zamora
London

At Bristol—

Marie Rose
Clarissa Radcliffe
Swindon
Thistleban
Posteiro
Ruperra
Euterpe

At Cardiff—

Bilbster
Campanello
Greenbank
Groeswen
Haulwen
Llanberis
Llanishen
Lockwell
Millicent Knight
Oceano
Sheaf Field
Aldworth
Apollo
Reliance
Tyningham
Bravo
Rio de la Plata
Spyros Vallisnos

At Cork—

Tradegar Hall
Eugene Schnider
Jeanne Cordonnier

At Dover—

Baltzer

At Dublin—

City of Stockholm
City of Cologne
Twickenham

At Dundee—

Antilla
Taurus
Anglia
Gunborg
Anglia

At Durban—

Den of Glamis
Atlantic

At Falmouth—

Lesreaulx
Novarra
Tregurno
Teespool
Norderdyk
Tregarthen
Margareta
Zeemesuw
Ajax
Cumberland
George Hawley
Peking
Dannebrog
Alrina
Bonovento
Wilhelmina
Prins Frederik Hendrik
Euterpe
L. P. Holmblad
Algarve
Helge

At Fleetwood—

Forsvik

At Gibraltar—

Duca di Genova
Europa
Italia
Kroonland
Palermo
Regina d'Italia
San Giovanni
San Guglielmo
Tabor
Verona
Taurus
Perugia
San Giorgio
Tellus
Cretic
Eleutheros K. Venivelos
Wearbridge
Navigator
Monginevro
Libra

At Goole—

Edna

At Gravesend—

Newburn

At Greenock—

D'Jebres

At Glasgow—

Gartshore
Ormiston
Glenstrae
Saint Marie
Ranfos
Tyr
Sorfareren

At Gloucester—

Marie Suzanne

At Grimsby—

Batsford
Harpalyce
Gunhild
Korsfjord

At Halifax (N. S.)—

Sandefjord

At Harwich—

Newmarket
Amsterdam
Copenhagen
Colchester

At Hull—

Buffalo
Marengo
Rune
Toronto
Cardiganshire
Darlington
Harrogate
Novo
Aleppo
Colorado
Erato
Francisco
Galileo
Teano
Polo
Hero
Francisco
Idaho
Tongking
Toronto
Guido
Martha
Marengo
Cacique
O. B. Suhr
Balto
York
Louisiana

At Immingham—

Pythia

At Kings Lynn—

Sven

At Kirkwall—

Bergensfjord
Bjornstjerne Bjornson
Fridland
Augusta
Zamora
Albis
Annam
Arkansas
Cygnus
Lapland
Mexicano
Navajo
Sir Ernest Cassel
Sorland
Uto
Artemis
Georgia
Joseph W. Fordney
Otto Sverdrup
Carolyn
Alfred Nobel
Sigyn
Heim
Kronprinz Gustaf
Losna
Maud
Nordland
Scandinavia
Sydland
Thai
Volrath Tham

At Lerwick—

At Leith—
Staffa, Prosper III., Alexandra, Quentin, Ronan, Botnia, Kentucky, Kong Helge, Mirjam, Romsdal, Sorland, Hilding, Japan, Pacific, Romsdalsfjord, Stavn, Stigstad, Augusta, Gerd, Indianic, Dronning Olga

At Malta—
Tayabi, Ischia, Virginia, Memphis

At Manchester—
Cavo Gitano, Glamorgan, Lord Downshire, Miramichi, St. Helena, Accrington, City of Bradford, Dewsbury, Ecclesia, Gothland, Linmere, Mimingham, Mirimichi, Pellworm, Nordic, Stockport, Wrexham, Cormorant, Stuart Prince, Bia, Hammersnus, Magdalene

At Middlesbrough—
Nephrite, Grekland, Gotaland

At Newcastle—
Canton, Frogner, New Sweden, Pennsylvania, Minerva, United States, Tranquebar

At Newcastle-on-Tyne—
Arkansas, New Sweden, Virginia

At Newport— Ellen

At North Shields—
Cathay, Florida, Nippon

At Opan— Edgerbina

At Plymouth—
Victoria, Mediterraneo, W. M. L. American, Zeelandia

At Portishead— Iolo

At Portsmouth—
Southfield, Chester, Katwijik, Charlois, Egret

At Queenstown— Stronsa

At Ramsgate— Imber, Neches

At Rochester— Emlynverne

At Sharpness— Lijre, Santiago

At Southampton—
Harelda, Asturias, Wilis, Kinfauns Castle, Gothland

At Stornaway—
Kronprinzessan Victoria, Ogeechee, Sigurd

At Simons Bay— Craigisla

At South Shields— Maud

At Sunderland— America, Henrik

At Swansea—
Argo, Heathmore, Milo, Juno, Oakmere, Holly Branch, Marthara, Orcoma, Panarielles, Westbury, Wirral Coast, Professor, Strathness, Tuniste, Solferino

At Sidney— Zambesi

At Tees— Malmland

At The Downs— Karla, Gorottalo, Oberon

At Trinidad— Prins Maritz, Salybia

At West Hartlepool— Oscar Frederik, Avesta

At Weymouth— Kostrona, North Pacific

At Zanzibar—
Adalia, Berbera, Cape Antibes, Clan Macaulay, Golconda, Kongsfos, Warrior, Troldfos

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GERMAN SYMPATHIZERS, ROOSEVELT AND OTHERS

By Frederick Franklin Schrader

NOTHING has occurred in the United States, since the famous Sand-lot Riots against the Chinese in San Francisco a generation ago, which equals the vindictive campaign against the German-American element in the United States of the present day. When we speak of the German-American element we mean every American of German descent who dares to raise his voice in opposition to the efforts of the subsidized Wall Street newspaper organs and blatant pro-English propagandists headed by Theodore Roosevelt.

In Roosevelt's opera bouffe heroics the world discerns again the fantastic vaporings of the reincorporated General Boum of Offenbach. The only vestige of dignity retained by him is the memory that he at one time filled the Presidential office. His ignorance is graphically exposed by a paper fighting on his own side, the New York *Sun*, which takes him to task for preaching the doctrine that the United States are committed to go to war with Germany because of their obligation under the Hague treaty, when, as a matter of fact, France and England refused to sign the articles whose obligations Col. Roosevelt says we have failed "with criminal timidity" to fulfill. Back of the entire movement against the German sympathizers is the vast Money Trust of Wall Street under the generalship of J. P. Morgan, the Ammunition Agent of the British Government in the United States.

The United States must save England in order to save Wall Street's investments in ammunition factories, and those who are bold enough to demand that our country shall remain neutral in fact and keep out of the war are denounced as "German spies," or German Government agents, in face of the avowed fact that Morgan is the paid agent of the British Government and Frederic C. Coudert is the counsel of the French Government in the United States.

To-day every irresponsible pen-pusher in the country may with impunity denounce every citizen as disloyal who refuses to sanction the great crime of the Wall Street conspirators espoused by their literary and vocal satraps. To-morrow concentration camps and the demolition of German business houses and industries may be the order.

The first blood has been shed. At Gary, Ind., the Rev. Edmond Kayser, a Lutheran minister, was assassinated for his pro-German sentiments August 24th. In Washington F. X. Weinschenk, a man of independent wealth, was rushed to a Government insane asylum because he "conducted an International Information Bureau and mailed thousands of propaganda for the German cause and against the export of arms to the Allies." He could not be held, and was soon discharged, to be kept under surveillance like a criminal. Charles P. Steinmetz, the greatest electrical expert in America, has been persistently hounded by Frank A. Munsey's paper, the *Press*, and other Wall Street organs, and all but forced off the Naval Advisory Board because he was born in Germany and had the courage to speak out against war in the interest of England.

Prominent labor leaders are accused of being German agents because their names are German, while hosannahs of praise are sung to the glory of Samuel Gompers, born in England. The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* denounces the protests of American importers against the arbitrary seizure of American cargoes by England because their committee consisted of men "a majority of whom have such significant names as Bach, Kauffman, Strauss, Schmidt and Illfelder." A harmless instrument maker named Gustav Kopsch is cast into a dungeon as a spy because, like thousands of others, he beguiled his vacation with amateur photography in and about Fortress Monroe and the military reservation at Cape Henry, Va. —because he is a German. In the Constitutional Convention at Albany the Know-Nothing spirit of the '50s all but scored a triumphant victory against the German element in New York. The New York *Herald*, owned and edited in Paris, has actually advocated the lynching of German-American citizens.

In short, the spirit which prompted the murder of Leo M. Frank is stalking abroad, and Roosevelt is its spokesman.

Never has that element of American citizenship which traces its descent to a German origin had such a strong incentive to stand together for the upholding of those doctrines on which the prosperity and welfare of the country were founded:

The avoidance of entangling alliances.
The sanctity of free speech.

And the assertion of the right of the people against the usurpation of their political freedom by the administrative department of the Government.

What is the situation? American citizens are murdered and others arrested for being pro-German on trumped-up charges of disloyalty; all but a state of war has been proclaimed against them, and agents of the Secret Service of the Government are used to forge evidence against unoffending citizens, while self-appointed patriots are conducting themselves as if we had entered the war, and the German-American element had risen in revolt against the Government.

"The leaders among the professional German-Americans," declared Roosevelt in his Plattsburg speech, "have preached what comes perilously near to treason against the United States." The German-Americans, professional and amateur, have preached a policy of unimpeachable neutrality in accordance with President Wilson's neutrality proclamation. What Roosevelt has preached is *war*, WAR, WAR! He has tried day in and day out to drive this country into war; he will be chiefly responsible if the mob spirit is unchained and inoffensive Germans are swung from lamp-posts because they refuse to follow his leadership.

Do the Roosevelts, the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Couderts, the "Max and Morris" Leons really represent public opinion in America? Who knows? Congress has not been called to ascertain the sentiment of the people. Are we drifting in a rudderless fashion into complications whose only solution is war?

The President, claiming to be actuated by love of peace and humanity, does not warn Americans to keep off British munition ships, as he warned Americans to keep out of Mexico. He breaks the means of unrestricted communication by wireless between this country and Germany, and permits seven or eight cables to operate without restraint between these shores and those of England and France. He upholds toward Mexico a benevolent policy of fair play in the traffic of arms which he denies to Germany and Austria-Hungary; he permits the peaceful industries of the country to be converted into arms and ammunition plants on a scale unprecedented in history, and protects the barter and sale in murder tools under a specious cloak of impartial neutrality. He will, according to the correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, veto any bill passed by Congress to prohibit the shipment of arms. In direct violation of his proclamation of neutrality he permits Wall Street to float loans for England, France and Canada, and submits meekly when England captures American ships, arrests American citizens aboard neutral vessels and puts cotton on the list of contraband.

To point out these flaws in our policies is to incite a horde of imported British editorial writers to rave about disloyalty to the Stars and Stripes, for which they never shed a drop of blood and never will. If in order to foster a war fever we must first be brought to the despotic condition of Russia, if patriotism means to uphold the administration, right or wrong, we are no better than the subjects of the Czar. Is it obligatory on us as citizens of the United States to save England from the consequences of her decadence and political folly in the interest of an organized money trust, and are those of us who express their scruples about such a policy bad citizens?

No American, native or adopted, who loves his country will allow himself to be intimidated at this juncture. The administration at Washington is not a divine institution and must go in good time as the Roosevelt régime went, unless it strikes into paths of true neutrality. He will not see his country dragged into a murderous war for the benefit of J. P. Morgan and his entourage. He will not only protest, but will plainly tell the politicians in his Congressional district that he will not submit quietly to having his patriotism impugned without calling to political account the men who have the power to stop this agitation against citizens of German blood—citizens, whose forefathers fought and died for the preservation of our institutions, while the English element sought the congenial shelter of Canada in every crisis that called for manhood.

Not much of profit can be taken from anything Roosevelt does or says. He is the Great Illusion. He speaks of professional German-Americans and is himself a professional stump orator for Great Britain. But we are indebted to him for one thing in his Plattsburg speech. He expressed what every American whose sympathies are not on the side of the Allies may take as authority for his own right to speak. It is this passage:

> **"It is defensible to state that we stand by the country, right or wrong. It is indefensible for any free man in a free republic to state that he will stand by any official, right or wrong. The President has the right to have said of him nothing but what is true; he should have sufficient time to make his policy clear. But as regards supporting him in all public policy, and above all, in international policy, the right of any President is only to demand public support because he does well, because he serves the public well, and not merely because he is President."**

In the eyes of Wall Street and its organs it would be utter treason for a German sympathizer to have uttered the words spoken by the ex-President; but as they were spoken as a stricture upon the President, because of his failure to declare war against Germany, his refusal "to stay put" regarding the President's policies is not a subject for comment in the alien-minded press.

There are, fortunately, Americans of a different stripe from the Great Illusion who have the courage to speak the truth, direct representatives of the people, men like Senator Hoke Smith and Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois.

"The people must understand that the United States will not allow England to force us into war with Germany as a result of the deliberate acts of England. If England converted the passenger ship *Arabic* into an arsenal, as claimed—from which to provide assault against Germany, and then invited American passengers to innocently risk their lives in taking passage on such ship, England is the offender against America. If England took Americans aboard as a shield from the consequences of her violation of the laws of humanity and of war, she cannot by that lawlessness drag the United States into war."—(Senator J. H. Lewis, Denver interview in Washington *Post*, August 23rd.)

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION IT IS NO CRIME TO BE PRO-GERMAN.

THE FRIENDS OF PEACE MAKE HISTORY

By Rutledge Rutherford

TEN thousand women all dressed in white, wearing emblems of "The Shackled Mars," the official insignia of "The Friends of Peace," will parade up State Street during the National Peace Convention in Chicago, September 5th and 6th, singing the ten peace songs that have been selected for the occasion, according to plans formulated to-day.

The women will march into the Convention Hall, where they will present to the Convention petitions signed by 500,000 citizens of the United States asking for peace and for an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition. Miss Jane Addams will preside at that session, which will be in the afternoon and the Convention will appoint a Committee to present these petitions to the President of the United States.

It will be the most imposing parade of women ever seen in any city at any time, it is declared. Standard bearers will carry the "Shackled Mars" emblem, and women will brandish the insignia on flags and pennants that will wave from all parts of the vast line of white-gowned femininity. Inscriptions on streamers and transparencies will tell of the sentiments that inspire the unique demonstration.

"We are women who would readily sacrifice our sons for the national honor," one will say, "but not for the further enrichment of Wall Street."

"We are marching in evidence of the fact that we have detected the plot of the money lenders to drag our sons into the war to make good their war loans," another declares. And here are still others:

(*Continued on page 90*)

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 8, 1915

PRESIDENT WILSON'S HOUR OF DESTINY

GERMANY has met President Wilson's demands. She has evidently abandoned those features of submarine warfare to which Mr. Wilson objected, so as to give Great Britain time to lift her illicit blockade of neutral commerce. Germany has saved the President from a most unenviable position into which he had maneuvred himself. Victorious on every front Germany could afford to be generous. She has placed high faith in President Wilson. We trust that this faith will be justified.

Once more the President of the United States has the opportunity to safeguard the freedom of the seas. Once more he has the opportunity to open the gates of peace. Again and again Mr. Wilson has failed to avail himself of his opportunities. Once more, and for the last time, the hour of destiny strikes. Two thousand American cargoes are held up. Our industry, except the traffic in murder, is staggering under the foul blows of Great Britain. The people, with impatience and just indignation, turn to the man in the White House.

MR. WILSON, WHERE IS THAT ULTIMATUM TO LONDON?

HAYTI—AN AMERICAN BELGIUM

GERMANY invades Belgium. Our press goes into virtuous spasms. The United States invades the small and independent republic of Hayti. We wildly applaud this gross breach of neutrality. Germany has not taken formal possession of Belgium. President Wilson, however, has declared his intention to force an American protectorate upon Hayti—that American Belgium.

THE HAND THAT PULLS THE STRINGS

THE United States is not China. The United States must be prepared for war. We do not know into what whirlpool we may be drawn now or hereafter. We believe in preparedness, but not in preparedness on the terms of the makers of ammunition. We must be ready to defend ourselves against any enemy, especially against Great Britain and her Asiatic Ally. But we need not be prepared for an offensive war. We need not, and never shall, actively enter the battlefields of the old world.

Let us train our young men in colleges and schools so that they will know how to handle a gun, if their country calls them. Let us build a navy, over and under water, strong enough to check the mightiest armada that England can send out against us; but beyond that we must not go.

Mr. Collman's article in this number shows how artfully the traffickers in death and those associated with them are attempting to build up a military party in the United States. They know that at the end of the war their new plants will be hungry for orders. When they can no longer hope for English gold, they would dexterously pick the pockets of the American people. But Uncle Sam is too shrewd to be fooled. He will buy what he needs, no more. Even if Mr. Roosevelt and the clique closely allied with our American Krupps jump up and down on public platforms, we are not deceived by their capers. Mr. Collman's revelations expose to our view THE HAND THAT PULLS THE STRINGS.

ENGLAND'S GROWING FINANCIAL DECLINE

THE New York *World* has rendered an involuntary service both to the German propaganda and to the American people by publishing the memorandum on the excellent financial status of Germany as compared with that of the Allies, found in the purloined portfolio of Dr. Heinrich Albert. If Dr. Albert had placed this article at the disposal of the New York *World*, the New York *World* would have absolutely refused to print it. Evidently the dishonesty of the *World* is surpassed by its stupidity. It was so proud of its skill as pickpocket that it could not keep any part of its exploit to itself, even if the narration grievously and irreparably impaired the cause of the Allies.

$30,000,000 FOR COTTON, $300,000,000 FOR WAR

AMERICAN banks plan to lend the South $30,000,000 to support the cotton crop.

American banks plan to lend the Allies $300,000,000 to help kill Germans.

But it is from the American people that these American banks must borrow their money.

CARRY A $20 GOLD PIECE IN YOUR POCKET AS A PROTEST AGAINST THE MISUSE OF AMERICAN MONEY.

MR. HEARST'S PAPER PLEADS FOR REAL AMERICANISM

"ARE we an independent nation, or an English colony? Have we a President who is a British subject or an American citizen? Have we any moral and any political virtue or are we subject to bribery in our moral sentiments and submissive to bullying in our political attitudes?

"Are we quite sure that this is after all 'the home of the brave and the land of the free'? If so, now is the time to demonstrate our bravery and assert our FREEDOM.

"England has stopped our shipment of cotton. Let us stop our shipment of arms. Let us proclaim our moral courage, our political independence. Let us clearly define and courageously defend our rights.

"Let us be worthy of our ancestors, who fought for freedom and won it, who contended for 'principle' and established it.

"Let us reaffirm the inspiring words of Pinckney, 'Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute.'

"Let us be righteous and also just, independent and also impartial.

"Let us say to Germany and England ALIKE, 'These are our rights, defy them if you dare.'"

From the New York *Evening Journal*, August 25, 1915.

THE TWILIGHT OF THE GODS

By the Military Expert of *The Fatherland*

LIKE a single united battle-cry there is a roar over oceans and lands that drowns with its myriad tones the bedlam of Europe and echoes again and again in all corners of the other continents listening with breathless suspense: "Victory! Victory after Victory!"

"What do the bells thunder from tower to tower? What is the burden of the people's exultation and cheers? Fan the flames of the blazing pyres. The Lord hath done much for us!"

Truly, since those words were written no deed has stirred the history of the world as the events of to-day. With inconceivable grandeur, which defies portrayal by the pen, because of its superhuman greatness, the Germanic peoples have risen, leaped to their feet to break the iron ring which was to strangle and destroy their freedom, their civilization of more than a thousand years, their very life.

Not since the days of Tamerlane was the destruction of the Germanic races more carefully planned, better prepared. The flooding of Germany's, Austria's and Hungary's fields by the Slavic inundation was never nearer realization than a year ago.

And again, as it happened hundreds of years ago, the primitive force of the Teutonic peoples constituted the living wall that saved western Europe and the rest of the civilized world from the yoke of Asiatic slavery.

For this century and for coming centuries Germany and her allies have done the world a service that history will recognize. That is the real consequence of the victories of Tannenberg, Lodz, Warsaw, Novo-Georgievsk, Kovno, Brest-Litovsk and Ossowetz!

We must leave the problem of outlining a faithful picture of the battles on Polish territory, which have just decided the fate of Europe, to the future historian. The military actions are too grandiose in their conception and execution to be disposed of in a few words. The battle line from Riga to the Roumanian border—the victorious march of the Teutonic Allies from May to the end of August—the watch on the Dunajec for a chance to break the hostile lines; this followed by the unparalleled pursuit up to the fall of Brest-Litovsk, the German successful offensive against the highest type of modern fortresses: Kovno, Lomza, Ossowetz, Novo-Georgievsk, Warsaw, Ivangorod, etc.

There can be no doubt that the Russian armies are in process of dissolution and demoralization. To be sure, there has been a hard fight for every section of the line, for every fortification—not a single work has been cleared without a battle, but leadership is lacking and the morale, which alone makes a victorious army.

It is superfluous to spend our time in conjectures now as to whether the Russian campaign will be further extended. The Teutonic General Staff will continue the campaign in the spirit of Frederick the Great, Clausewitz and Moltke, their great models. They will continue it until the enemy is annihilated.

Our western front stands firm and unshakable. France and England, despite the pressure of the time, have not been able to make up their minds to begin a determined attack.

Italy has been dreaming for months of an attack on Austria's mountain passes. Despite the prophecy of Gabriele D'Annunzio they have not won a foot of ground. Italy has also been compelled by her English friends to take part in the battle at the Dardanelles.

We know that this last attempt on the part of England to save the situation, by giving Russia the hope of improving her condition, will be without success.

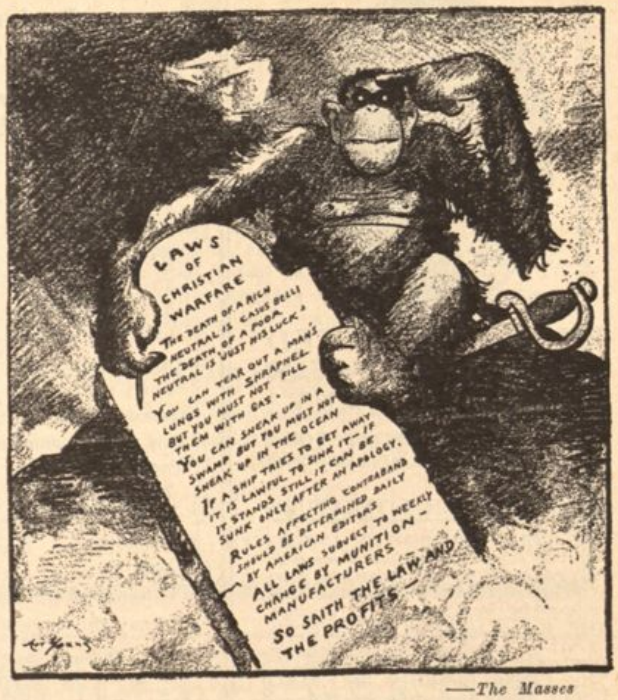
The Balkans now know where their advantage lies. Roumania and Bulgaria have a great future before them, as we have thrown Russia back a full century, restricting her to her Asiatic possessions and maintaining the possession of the Bosporus in the hands of those who have the first right to it.

Greece will see the realization of her pan-hellenic dreams: Valona, the Epirus and the islands as her undisputed property. The battle of Athens against Rome for the supremacy of the Eastern Mediterranean is decided, if the Venizelos-Cabinet can come to a decision now.

And if we consider the condition of the enemies of the Teutonic Allies, aside from defeated Russia, we see France in increasing material and financial difficulties, at the end of her power; England, on the other hand, with labor strikes and emergency conscription, a picture of discord, lack of fighting spirit and of willingness for sacrifices. This makes a strong contrast to conditions in Germany. With sedition at home, menace of revolution in oppressed Ireland, revolution in India and Egypt, and last but not least, the impossibility of meeting the ever-rising balance of trade with America by throwing credits against the exchange rate, England will apparently be compelled to leave the stage as "regina marum," despite the power of her press and her cable-control, at a moment not very far away.

Then, finally, the world will have peace, the peace for which Germany is fighting now, a peace assured by the Freedom of the Seas! Then this land also—America—will recognize where its real interests lie, what the historical significance of the battles on the Narev, Bug and Vistula are for the 20th and coming centuries, those battles in which the soldiers of the brave German and Austro-Hungarian armies have given their lives for western civilization and for the Freedom of the Seas!

THE CARTOON OF THE WEEK



—*The Masses*

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE'S INDICTMENT OF ENGLAND

I HAVE, when circumstances varied, departed from the letter of some treaties, but it has not been said of me that there is not a single treaty I have ever made that I have not broken. Yet this has been the case with the English through the whole territory of India. In Europe, and in the year 1762, this honest nation was in alliance with Frederick of Prussia, who was then assailed by France, Russia, Austria and Sweden. The death of the Empress Elizabeth, and succession of Peter the Third, produced a peace between Russia and Prussia. Yet did England, this faithful ally of Prussia, send a pressing proposal to Russia to prevail on Peter to continue the war against Prussia.

England pressed to have the war continued against her own ally. The Russian Emperor, indignant at such a treachery, sent the English papers to Frederick. These records of unexampled baseness remain now in the archives at Berlin.

This extract is taken from Napoleon's never-delivered speech on the wrongs of Ireland and India. The entire speech and many other remarkable articles, editorials, stories and poems appear in "The International" for September.

BRYAN AND ROOSEVELT

IN a statement issued at Minneapolis Mr. William Jennings Bryan pointed out the menace of Theodore Roosevelt to the country and stated again his theories of international conduct and practice.

"Mr. Roosevelt," said the former Secretary of State, "insists that the breaking off of diplomatic relations would not be harsh enough. He wants 'deeds,' by which I presume he means war. Well, fortunately he does not now act for the American people. If he were president, we would have been in this war long ago.

"The breaking off of diplomatic relations would not help the situation; it would simply give the jingoes an excuse to say and do things that might make it more difficult to prevent war. It is much easier to get into a fight than to get out of it, and the people do not want war. They do not believe that a cause of war exists. We cannot afford to send hundreds of thousands of soldiers to death to avenge the death of a few who took unnecessary risks. The obligations of citizenship are reciprocal and our people should have more regard for the country's welfare than to travel on belligerent ships going through the war zone, especially while the President is dealing with these diplomatic questions."

WILL THE UNITED STATES GO TO WAR WITH GERMANY?

Read the pamphlet, "THE PROSPECT OF A GERMAN-AMERICAN WAR," by Jeremiah A. O'Leary.

SEND FOR OUR LITERATURE

THE CONQUEST OF THE UNITED STATES. A book of startling facts. *Twelve cents.*

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THE PERIL OF AMERICAN FINANCE. The pamphlet which startled Wall Street. *Five cents each or $2.50 a hundred.*

A WAY TO TRUE AMERICANISM

You vote as American citizens. You toil as American citizens—*why not fight for true Americanism upon an American platform?* The American Truth Society is going to enter the 1916 campaign. It needs organizers in every congressional district. The fight must be made in the primaries, *not with a new party* but within the old parties. We want writers, orators, organizers and contributions. Write for particulars.

Enroll under the American flag by joining the American Truth Society. Dues, $2.00 a year. American citizens (men or women) only are eligible. Officers: Jeremiah A. O'Leary, President; Frederick F. Schrader, 1st Vice-President; J. Loring Arnold, 2d Vice-President; James F. Quinn, 3d Vice-President; Gustav Dopstaff, Treasurer; George Whitefield Mead, Secretary.

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NEWS FROM GERMANY

By Louis Viereck
Berlin Correspondent

The Resignation of the English Naval Board in Greece

THE telegraph brings the news that the English naval instructors commissioned to Greece, have begun a furlough of indefinite length. This report shows that the sober consideration of domestic interests and the healthful impulse to independence have gained the upper hand. For the nature of the instructions in accordance with which these men who deserved the predicate "instructed" rather than "instructors" acted, is demonstrated in the instance of the British marine board in Turkey. They were nothing but English agents and spies. That was the way they viewed their own work. Only in this case there was a chef d'oeuvre of British treachery involved, such as other nations will have trouble to imitate. While other nations are content to pay their agents themselves, the Britishers found a way to have this crew paid with the hard-earned money of their victims whom they intended to betray after false pretensions of friendship!

Some forty English officers have accomplished in Turkey nothing more and nothing less than: 1. The securing for the British concerns of immensely costly contracts so that the constructions already paid for could be confiscated before the war broke out. 2. The foundation of a dock at Mola, opposite the Prince Islands, which is not to this day in working condition. 3. The destruction of the Turkish fleet by the theft of important machine-parts and the wreckage of difficult-to-replace gun-parts and nautical paraphernalia. 4. The incorrect disciplining of the marines as, for instance, in the case where they were told that the normal-line on the manometer was the limit of capacity for boiler-pressure, so that the men were seized with panic when the German officers order full steam ahead, etc. 5. The spying on all fortifications, the seizure of all plans for the same, the theft of surveyors' charts, the mining of harbors. 6. Before the outbreak of war, desertion to Turkey's enemies with the entire supply of stolen stuff in the way of information and maps under the leadership of that gallant gentleman, Admiral Limpus.

This little anthology may suffice. All this was to be done at the expense of the betrayed Turks!

The Greeks will do well, after the departure of these marine rascals to make a careful investigation of their entire material just as is done in the valise of burglars who have been discovered at work.

News from Austria-Hungary

Mr. Lansing Plays with Facts and Figures

IT is hard to escape the conviction that the latest American diplomatic note was written on a principle which has long pre-

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vailed in American politics—the principle that a democracy has no memory.

In penning the reply to Austria-Hungary Mr. Lansing seems to have assumed that the principal contention of the Administration's *Lusitania* notes has passed out of the public mind. In those communications the State Department, speaking for the American people, placed humanitarian considerations above all else. That is to say, the saving of human life and the aversion of human suffering were said to be paramount to all considerations of legality and necessity. But in the reply to Austria-Hungary not a thought is permitted to intrude of the hundreds of thousands of soldiers, fighting against half-a-world for their homes and firesides, who are being torn, mangled and killed by American shot and explosives hurled from American guns. It suffices to point out that what America is doing to further international murder is strictly legal.

It has never been contended by the opponents of the American trade in the munitions of murder that it is illegal. It is freely admitted that it is legal, as the law stands at present. A great many cruel and unjust things were legal in less humane centuries of the past; and the law has been changed. A great many cruel and unjust things are legal to-day; and the whole tendency of the times is to change the law in respect to such things. *That the law permitting the export of munitions can be changed without going beyond the American Constitution or violating true neutrality is abundantly proved by the existence on American statute books of an enactment permitting such an embargo passed nearly a century ago, and by acts in that direction by Presidents Grant, Taft and Wilson. That changes in the rules governing international conflicts can be made during the course of war is admitted in the American note to England of March 30th.*

In that note the State Department agreed that England, owing to changed conditions of warfare, had a right to change the nature of a blockade, even though the change involved the grossest outrages to American trade in peaceful commodities. But in the notes to Germany the position was reversed, and the reversal was based on humanitarian grounds.

Then came the Austrian note, which adopted both of the American positions—that the law could be changed and that humanitarian interests are paramount! And Mr. Lansing promptly abandons the previous American contentions, ignoring the humanitarian issue and merely re-asserting the undenied present status of the law!

The whole gist of the Austrian contention was that the United States are not merely filling ordinary orders in an ordinary way, but that, *under the leadership of an American banker who is the sole munitions agent of three of the Allied governments, every possible industrial plant and industrial and financial resource of America is being turned to the work of furnish-*

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A MODERN AESOP'S FABLE. How the British Lion conspired with the Russian Bear, French Frog, Belgian Hare, Japanese Monkey, and Indian Elephant to rob the German Bird of Freedom. How the Prussian Eagle, after chastising these animals, demonstrated to them that the British Lion was not real flesh and blood after all but only stuffed.

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The British Lion Covets the Young Eaglets

ing the Allies with their main munitions supplies. This surely is a condition never contemplated by the framers of existing law; and as it indubitably constitutes a gross violation of true neutrality, and results in prolonging a horrible tragedy which else would cease, no honest mind can avoid the conclusion that it gives a proper ground for changing the law, as it can be changed either by Executive Order or by summoning a Special Session of Congress.

These are the facts with which Mr. Lansing juggles; he also juggles with figures. He says that Germany and Austria-Hungary supplied England with arms and ammunition during the Boer War, and he gives, in an appendix, the figures of that trade, which the newspapers solemnly print, in the evident notion that their readers have only eyes, not brains.

According to Mr. Lansing's figures, of two classes of explosives which he cites, Germany exported to Great Britain during 1900, 6,014 units of 100 kilos, each unit of 100 kilos being approximately 220 pounds. Reduced to tons, this means 661 27/50 short tons of explosives sent by Germany to England in 1900. The amounts in other years of the Boer War were much less. Mr. Lansing divides the German exports of shot into three classes, in two of which there were practically no exports, while in the third class there were no exports in 1899 and 1902, while in the high year, 1900, the amount of the trade was the equivalent of 331 49/50 short tons. As to "weapons for war purposes," there were no exports in 1899 or 1900, while in 1901 the figure was 1 49/50 short tons, and in 1902, 440 pounds. And as to Austria-Hungary, the greatest exportation was of arms in 1900, 374 units of 100 kilos, or 41 7/50 short tons.

The difference between such a traffic as this and the huge business which the Morganized American industries are carrying on must be apparent to a child in a kindergarten. Mr. Lansing's table of munitions exports by the two countries during four years contains 48 spaces for figures, of which 14 are blank, and the others show, even in high instances, only insignificant amounts. And there was no question then of England being unable to supply her own needs in toto had she so wished; *while today the very heart of the matter is that all the Allies are quite unable to supply their own needs, and the United States are doing it for them!* Without American aid they must fail!

Surely, Mr. Lansing's note will be viewed with grief by Americans to whom considerations of humanity are not a mere political weapon to hurt Germany.

(*Continued from page 85*)

"If the millionaires want war, let them go, and we will pay their passage and supply them with arms."

"We refuse to sacrifice our sons to the greed of the Eastern money lenders."

"To protect the American flag, we pledge the lives of our sons and sweethearts and

husbands, but not to protect the British flag."

"Future history will record the unspeakable shame of the capitalist controlled press of this day which lent its columns so readily to the money-lenders' conspiracy to drag this country into war."

"We deny the statement of the New York *Herald* that this is a British republic."

"The American flag forever."

"We want peace with honor, not war with dishonor."

"The stars on the American flag stand for honor not dollars."

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WARREN AT BUNKER HILL

(June 17, 1775.)

STAND! The ground's your own, my braves!
Will ye give it up to slaves?
Will ye look for greener graves?
Hope ye mercy still?

What's the mercy despots feel?
Hear it in that battle-peal!
Read it on yon bristling steel!
Ask it—ye who will!

Fear ye foes who kill for hire?
Will ye to your homes retire?
Look behind you! they're afire!
And, before you, see.

Who have done it? From the vale
On they come! And will ye quail?
Leaden rain and iron hail
Let their welcome be!

In the God of battles trust!
Die we may, and die we must;
But oh, where can dust to dust
Be consigned so well?

As where Heaven its dews shall shed
On the martyred patriot's bed,
And the rocks shall raise their head,
Of his deeds to tell?

John Pierpont.

It is significant to remember to-day that the author of the stirring American poem quoted above is the great-grand uncle of J. Pierpont Morgan, Munitions Agent for Great Britain.

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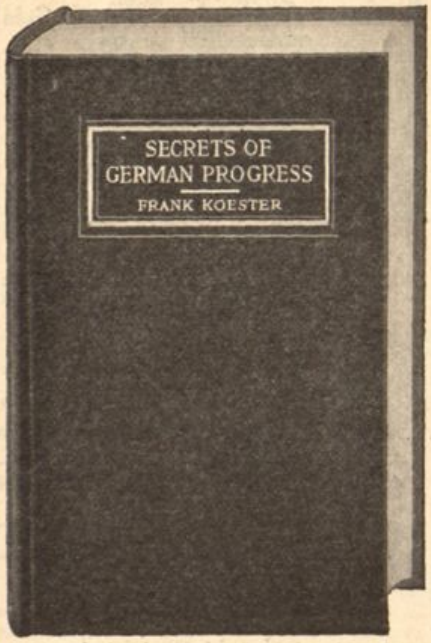

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